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Saudi Says OPEC Sets Output Limit

No Change Reported in \$34 Price; Cut in Production Would Be Slight

VIENNA — Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, said Friday that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had agreed to impose a ceiling of 18 million barrels a day for its crude oil production.

The \$34 a barrel benchmark price for Saudi light crude, OPEC's reference crude, would remain unchanged, Sheikh Yamani told reporters.

Iraq's Oil Minister, Tayeb Abdul Karim, also told reporters a ceiling of 18 million barrels a day had been agreed on and said he was satisfied.

'Secondary Details'

Such a new ceiling would be only a few hundred thousand barrels a day below current OPEC production.

But OPEC's secretary-general, Marc S. Van Nieuwenhuise, said "minor and secondary details" had yet to be worked out and that the ministers would meet Saturday morning. Friday's sessions of talks in a local hotel were not official meetings at which decisions could be ratified, he said.

Conference sources, who declined to be named, said that apparently one OPEC member had to consult his government.

Asked about Sheikh Yamani's

statement that OPEC had agreed on a production ceiling of 18 million barrels a day at a benchmark price of \$34 a barrel, Mr. Nieuwenhuise said "this is his own responsibility." He declined to comment further on Sheikh Yamani's statement.

And Venezuelan Oil Minister Humberto Calderín Bertí said "there's no agreement yet."

Oil company experts have been saying that OPEC would need to slash production to about 16 million barrels daily to be certain of halting the slide in free market oil prices.

But if all 13 OPEC members showed sufficient discipline and did not try to undercut one another, it might be able to ride out the glut at about 18 million barrels at least until the summer, they said.

Sharp Drop

The new level compares with an OPEC output of nearly 32 million barrels a day in 1979 before, in a tight market, it shot prices up to present levels and helped trigger a world recession.

The recession has caused a sharp slump in world demand and, together with a reduction of surplus stocks by the oil companies, has pushed the requirement for oil from OPEC down to levels not seen since the 1960s.

Conference sources said earlier



Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani

that the oil ministers discussed options for sharing total OPEC oil output of 16 million barrels a day.

Mano Said al-Otaibi, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates and president of OPEC, reiterated that "there is no way to touch the \$34" a barrel price for Saudi Arabian light, Mr. Karim said OPEC will be able to hold the \$34 benchmark price until the end of this year.

"We will not allow OPEC to break up," Indonesian Oil Minister Subroto said during a break in the meetings.

Observers said that the burden of further production cuts will have to fall almost entirely on Saudi Arabia, which is under pressure from other OPEC members to cut output sharply from its current ceiling of 7.5 million barrels a day.

Dutch Question Salvador Report On Deaths of 4

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — Four Dutch journalists killed while trying to cover the guerrilla side of El Salvador's civil war may have been assassinated by government troops, reports cited by the Dutch government said Friday.

The Salvadoran Defense Ministry said, however, that the four, members of a Dutch television crew, were killed when troops fired on guerrillas. The ministry warned reporters to stop endangering themselves by meeting with rebels.

A separate report by a pro-guerrilla news agency claimed that government troops pulled the Dutch journalists, two Salvadoran civilians and a child out of a car and shot them by the side of a road.

The Salvadoran junta posted 10 soldiers with automatic rifles Friday around the Camino Real Hotel, where most foreign journalists stay in San Salvador. The Defense Ministry said the soldiers' job was to protect reporters around the clock.

Meanwhile, four of the five remaining Dutch journalists in the country left for Mexico, saying they feared for their lives.

'Cold-Blooded Murder'

At a news conference in The Hague, a reporter asked Foreign Minister Max van der Stoep whether he believed the killings Wednesday were "cold-blooded murder." Mr. van der Stoep responded: "There are reports that indicate it was."

He said Salvadoran officials told Dutch representatives that the journalists were killed by bullets from government troops' guns. "When people are shot in cold blood it is a very serious matter," Mr. van der Stoep said, adding that he sent the Dutch ambassador in Mexico to San Salvador to investigate.

A Salvadoran Defense Ministry spokesman said Thursday that the four journalists, three guerrillas and an unidentified man were killed during a firefight between guerrillas and an army patrol in a hilly, brush-covered region of the northern province of Chalatenango.

"A column of subversives was surprised by an army patrol that was carrying out a search mission, and a 40-minute clash followed," the communiqué said. "The armed forces profoundly regret what happened and repeat their call that journalists don't endanger themselves unnecessarily by traveling to places where there can be danger because of subversive activities that international Communism is backing in our country."

Some Were Shot in the Face

The communiqué did not indicate why the journalists were stripped of some of their clothing or why their bodies were apparently dragged around the field, judging by trails in the dirt.

The bodies were taken to a medical examiner's office in the capital Thursday night and a few hours later were taken to a funeral home. Journalists who viewed them Friday said that some appeared to have been shot several times in the face and in the back of the head.

They were dressed in what appeared to be new clothes. Two piles of bloody clothes found at what was said to be the site of the killings showed what looked like multiple bullet holes. A large number of spent M-16 automatic rifle casings were lying nearby.

The killings occurred the same day that a rightist Salvadoran group issued a death list of 34 reporters and a U.S. Embassy spokesman in El Salvador, but the Dutch were not on the list.

In Washington, the deputy White House press secretary, Larry M. Speakes, said the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador had investigated and found "no information to contradict the El Salvador government report that the newsmen died in a battle between government forces and the guerrillas."

The State Department spokesman, Dean E. Fischer, issued a similar statement, and added: "I would stress that the embassy has consistently made good-faith efforts to insure that incidents such as these, but nothing I have said should be interpreted as to suggest we lack confidence in the investi-



European and American journalists examine the clothing of the Dutch journalists.

gations by the government of El Salvador."

A spokesman for the guerrilla press service in Mexico said that, according to witnesses, the journalists were driving in a clearly marked press car with two local men and a child when they were stopped by an army patrol.

The seven were dragged out of the car and shot and killed by the soldiers, the press service said. It said the bodies were then stripped and taken to a barracks at nearby El Paisanal. There was no gunfight with guerrillas at any time, a press service spokesman said.

A U.S. Embassy source in San Salvador said U.S. investigators went to the region where the bodies were found. There was no immediate indication of what they concluded.

The victims were identified as Jacobus Andries Koster, 46, reporter or producer; Jan Johannes Willemsen, 40, cameraman; Jan Kuyper, 39, reporter or director; and Hans Lodewijk Ter Laag, 25, soundman. Their ages and names varied with different reports.

The government said three of the bodies that it claimed were those of guerrillas were buried in the Chalatenango area after they were identified by a local judge, following local custom. The body of the fourth remained at the medical investigator's office in San Salvador pending identification.



The Dutch journalists: Jacobus Andries Koster, center, was the only one identified in a photo released by Salvadoran officials.

France Said to Ask Iraq to Share Nuclear Reactor With Other Arabs

By Edward Cody

WASHINGTON Post Service BAGHDAD — France has suggested to Iraq that several other Arab nations be included in operating a nuclear reactor to be built by French technicians in place of the one destroyed by Israeli planes last June, diplomatic sources said.

The idea, advanced by Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations, to the Iraqi leadership, is designed to provide an acceptable context for long-term French presence and controls at a rebuilt atomic research plant, they added, making the facility a sort of regional training center with French experts on hand for years to come.

An extended French presence at the reactor is reported in Paris as one of the Socialist government's conditions for rebuilding the reactor. Israeli fears that Iraqi scientists would use the reactor to develop nuclear weapons are cited as the reason for last June's bombing raid and for threats by Prime Minister Menachem Begin since then to attack again if Iraq tries to rebuild it.

The presence of French scientists would help meet the Israeli fears. In addition, the sources explained, participation by other Arab countries could help play the Israeli leadership's particularly intense distrust of President Saddam Hussein's government.

Saudi Arabian Promise

Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia already has promised to finance reconstruction of the reactor and there have been reports of proposals for cooperation with other Gulf countries.

Iraqi reactions to the French suggestion so far have been chilly.

the informants said. At the same time, negotiations have not advanced to the stage where a definite answer is required, they said, and secret contacts are continuing on this and other key points.

French Deputy Premier Tahar Yassin Ramadan, a member of Mr. Hussein's Revolutionary Command Council, declined to specify in an interview whether Iraq would

accept such participation by other Arab countries, but suggested it does not like the idea.

At the same time, he seemed to indicate that Iraq is considering another crucial French suggestion that would go a long way toward alleviating fears of an Iraqi nuclear bomb being constructed from the French-built reactor. This is use of "caramel," a low-grade uranium fuel that is not enriched enough to be used for making nuclear weapons.

Used Enriched Uranium

In January, Mr. Cheysson gave the clearest public indication so far that President François Mitterrand's government will insist on caramel as the fuel for any new reactor. The previous reactor used uranium enriched at more than 90 percent, enough to produce nuclear weapons if diverted from the research reactor.

Asked whether Iraq would accept caramel fuel, Mr. Ramadan dismissed the subject as "technical" and therefore out of his purview, but then added: "This is not an important thing with respect to our goals."

His comment was in line with official Iraqi insistence that the reactor is being built to usher Iraq into the atomic era for peaceful purposes.

At the same time, Mr. Hussein's government rejected French attempts several years ago to substitute caramel for the highly enriched fuel agreed on in the original contract. At the time the contract was signed, French scientists had not yet developed the caramel fuel, named because of its resemblance to little caramel candies.

French delegations occasionally visit Baghdad for continuing negotiations on implementation of Mr. Mitterrand's pledge to rebuild the reactor, the informants said. But, with Iraq caught in a long war with Iran, the talks have no urgency and difficult questions have not yet reached a take-it-or-leave-it stage.

Scientists Give Warning

PARIS (Reuters) — Five French scientists have told President Mitterrand that the Iraqi nuclear reactor could be used to produce atomic bombs.

In a report circulated this week, the five, headed by Prof. Georges Amiel of the National Scientific Research Center, said the proposed switch from highly enriched uranium to caramel fuel did not alter the "basic issue that Ostrak is a powerful reactor that may be used for the production of plutonium, the explosive material."

"In Ostrak's case, to present the switch to caramel as a radical solution of the proliferation problem or even as appreciable progress is wishful thinking," the report said.

Managua Asks UN to Meet, Says U.S. Plans Raid

From Agency Dispatches

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Managua requested Friday an urgent meeting of the United Nations Security Council, charging that the United States intended to invade Nicaragua soon.

The Nicaraguan delegate, Javier Chamorro Mora, challenged the U.S. delegate, Jeane Kirkpatrick, who is Security Council president this month, "to act impartially." He said that the council could meet as early as Monday.

Nicaragua's head of state, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, will fly to New York to present his country's case to the Security Council, Mr. Chamorro Mora said at a news conference.

He read from the letter that Mr. Ortega, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta, sent to UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar requesting the council meeting.

"An invasion of Nicaragua is

imminent, and forced us to declare a state of emergency," the letter said. "The constant worsening of tensions in Central America with an ever-increasing danger of a large-scale military intervention by the armed forces of the United States... constitutes a grave threat to the independence and sovereignty of Central American countries and to international peace and security."

The lengthy Nicaraguan note said that it was "particularly reprehensible that a permanent member of the Security Council, the United States, is violating in so flagrant a manner the Charter of the United Nations."

Asked whether Nicaragua would accept a visit by a fact-finding mission, Mr. Chamorro said that "the doors of Nicaragua are open" to the United Nations or interested individuals "to see what the facts are."

As a permanent Security Council member, the United States can veto any council decision, but Mr. Ortega said that he expected the council to "adopt whatever measures are necessary to contain the conflict, which becomes imminent today as a result of this decision to intervene in Central America."

The note accused the U.S. government, "including" President Reagan, of assuming "the alleged right to intervene in the civil war taking place in El Salvador and to threaten interventionist and aggressive actions against Nicaragua."

In each case, it charged, the United States was prepared "to employ whatever means necessary to accomplish their perverse goals, refusing to rule out the use of military force or the criminal and covert resources of the Central Intelligence Agency."

The U.S. chargé d'affaires in Managua, Roger Gamble, denied the Nicaraguan claim. Mr. Gamble called them "offensive," unacceptable and without foundation.

"There will be no invasion of Nicaragua," he said.

Radio Havana said Friday that high-ranking Cuban and Nicaraguan officials, including Cuban President Fidel Castro, had met Thursday night to discuss "the critical situation now being experienced by the Caribbean and Central America." The radio said that the Nicaraguan delegation was headed by Mr. Ortega and Bayardo Arce, political leader of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

In Managua on Thursday, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomás Borge declared that his government was "ready to talk and to negotiate peace in Central America" with Washington despite "reserva-

tions" and a "historical mistrust" of the United States.

Mr. Borge said Nicaragua was seriously studying all proposals for a negotiated resolution to the tensions developing in the region. He suggested that the negotiations begin immediately.

"Afterward it is going to be very difficult," he told a group of foreign journalists, apparently referring to pledges by Salvadoran guerrillas to launch a major offensive before the March 28 national election. Borge's tone was a change from the one he used Wednesday, when he declared: "It is impossible to negotiate with a pistol pointing at one's chest. The first thing the United States must do is take back its threats of aggression against us."

Nicaragua cited fears of aggression when it declared a 30-day "state of emergency" on Monday.

Drift to War in Mideast Feared by King Hussein

By John Kifner

NEW YORK Times Service AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein says that dangerous rifts between the Arab nations, as well as the continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank, are bringing the Middle East to the brink of war.

"We are passing through one of the most critical stages we have witnessed in our time," the king said. "It is far more serious than it has ever been."

Hussein, speaking Thursday at his residential palace in the wooded hills outside Amman, said U.S. foreign policy in the area has "eroded to the point where it has now adopted the role of a postman, a carrier of messages."

According to Jordanian officials and Western diplomats here, the king, who is regarded as one of the most pro-Western of Arab leaders, is finding himself increasingly boxed-in as a moderate, squeezed between what he views as the intransigence of neighboring Israel and what his brother, Crown Prince Hassan, calls the "pseudo-radicalism" of neighboring Syria.

Israel is the first concern, with the king fearful of what he sees as Israeli moves to permanently control the West Bank. He is also afraid of the threats made over the past three months by Israeli officials to invade southern Lebanon in retaliation for any attacks by Palestinian guerrillas.

"They are rebellious," Hussein said of the Israeli leadership. "I don't know if anyone can control them."

But the king is almost equally worried by developments within the Arab world, including the war between Iraq and Iran; the threats of internal subversion, particularly from Moslem fundamentalists; hostility between moderate and radical Arab states, and the opportunities open to Soviet influence in such chaotic conditions. Frustration over failure to solve the Palestinian issue, he said, could only exacerbate these problems.

"We are threatened by fragmentation," the king said. "We are fast reaching the point where hope is lost."

"America should blow the dust from all its past commitments and re-examine them," Hussein said, adding that he had repeatedly urged in his conversations with U.S. officials that they open a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Such discussions have been prohibited under agreements with Israel made by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

"America's national interests are in jeopardy," the king said. "Would you like to see the entire area erupt, which could have a devastating effect on the rest of the world?"

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Polish Idea

In a startling departure from the official line, a Polish foreign trade official has advocated internal political concessions to appease the West. Page 2.

The Gum Caper

Two black teen-agers in North Carolina have been charged with common-law robbery — a felony that carries a 10-year sentence — for taking two pieces of bubble gum from a white boy. Page 3.

Bravo, Ferre

Shown almost at the end of the Milan fashion fall collections, Gianfranco Ferre's designs were received with the kind of pandemonium usually reserved for rock stars. A report on Ferre's fashions and the rest of the Milan collections. Page 5W in Weekend.

MONDAY

Focus on Japan

Among the issues preoccupying Japan today are military spending, friction with trading partners and administrative and fiscal reforms. A special supplement in Monday's Trib.

U.S. Starts Dialogue With France Over Central America

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — The Reagan administration has started a dialogue with France about Central America to reduce transatlantic friction caused by different Western policies in the troubled region, senior U.S. and French officials said in interviews this week.

This effort to improve U.S.-French consultations appears to be the main immediate result of talks last week between President Reagan and President François Mitterrand, according to sources familiar with the talks.

Although France remains critical and skeptical of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and El Salvador, Mr. Mitterrand's views apparently reassured Mr. Reagan that France did not intend to sabotage U.S. policy, diplomats said. Mr. Mitterrand, in turn, believes he gave timely support to advocates of moderation in the administration at a critical moment of U.S. reassessment about Central America.

The urgency of the issue increased as French officials in recent weeks started to worry that the Reagan administration was considering a rash, perhaps irreparable step — for example, military intervention — that could backfire on the West as a whole, several policy-makers said.

Factual Base

The Washington talks appear to have cleared the air, at least momentarily. "We have a sense the French government is moving closer to our view of the nature of the Nicaraguan regime... and we will be seeking to establish a common factual base in the months ahead," a senior U.S. official said in Paris this week.

He declined to spell out the details of U.S.-French consultation beyond saying: "We both have people in Nicaragua, and

they'll be working together, comparing notes, to establish a common factual base."

French officials denied their views have changed. For example, they maintain that Nicaragua's ruling Sandinistas can be tamed with adroit Western maneuvering.

But these officials' private comments — in contrast to the rhetorical homage paid to the idealism of France's ruling Socialists — have become much more pragmatic, emphasizing the need for compromise in a rapidly escalating regional crisis. As a result, they said, Washington, while not moving perceptibly toward French views, was willing for the first time to accord a hearing to French views and acknowledge that the Central American quagmire had acquired implications for the whole alliance.

Element of Surprise

The Mitterrand-Reagan talks, sources said, left the impression that France will not spring on Washington another political surprise such as its recognition last year of the Salvadoran guerrillas or its arms sale to Nicaragua.

Significantly, Mr. Mitterrand, en route to Washington, said that France is not discussing the possibility of a Paris visit by Cuban leader Fidel Castro — a popular idea among some French Socialists, who believe a French-Cuban dialogue would make France more prominent in the Caribbean. Mr. Reagan indicated to Mr. Mitterrand that the United States "disapproves of anything that could enhance Cuba's standing," a senior U.S. official said after the Washington talks.

France has led European criticism of U.S. policies in El Salvador and Nicaragua. Its

newly cautious tone — although still more militant than the line of the Spanish Socialists and some Latin American parties in the Socialist International — reflects greater awareness of Central American complexities and a desire to influence U.S. policy, not to hedge it, French officials said.

Fundamental divergences, however, continue to separate the overall U.S. and French approaches. While the Reagan administration is combating what it calls Cuban and Soviet-backed subversion in Central America, the French view is that U.S. actions are reflecting a dangerous mood of frustration.

If, one of them said, "the United States could crush the Salvadoran rebels and destabilize the regime in Nicaragua, we would think it was wrong for the West's global image, but we would concede Reagan had won a tactical success," a presidential aide explained, adding: "But we're increasingly afraid he can't do it. Failure is the worst outcome of all."

Similar arguments — basically, that any U.S. move to commit ground forces is impractical because of domestic political opposition — came from other French officials, all of whom asked for anonymity because they are involved in Central American policy.

"The worst tactic is to threaten intervention the way the United States is doing now, when Washington probably won't do it," a diplomat said. France's new specialists in Central America argue that U.S. intimidation, beyond a certain point, simply hardens opposition.

In this French view, the Reagan administration is losing patience because Central America defies quick, easy solutions.

"Instead of insisting on a clear-cut outcome," a Mitterrand confidante said, "the

United States should pursue a mixture of force and dialogue, a carrot-and-stick policy that might conceivably succeed in the long run."

However, French officials sharply criticize U.S. plans to discuss Central America with the Soviet Union. "It plays right into the hands of neutralists who constantly accuse the United States of settling the world's problems with the superpower, over the heads of the people directly concerned," a senior diplomat said.

France is supporting the general thrust of Mexican President José López Portillo's call for more contacts between the United States and Nicaragua and Cuba aimed at de-escalating tensions. French support, several officials said, could lend credibility to the Mexican mediation bid.

Soviet Role Denied

In the French view, instability in Central America is not due to the Soviet Union. "They have no real role there except the one Washington hands them," an official said.

The proper U.S. policy, he said, would be to force most of Central American governments to carry out sweeping reforms to remove major grievances, then work with the radical governments which would emerge. "Enlightened Capitalism, without Carter's moodiness" was how a presidential aide described the Mitterrand government's preferred policy. Former President Jimmy Carter's decision to withdraw support from Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza opened the way for the Sandinistas to seize power.

Against the background of these philosophical differences, the Mitterrand trip to Washington aimed, presidential aides said, at clearing up any misapprehension in Washington that French diplomacy seeks a mischief-making role in Central America.

Polish Trade Official Advocates Easing Rule to Win Western Aid

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — In a startling departure from the official government line on Western economic sanctions, a Polish foreign trade official Friday advocated internal political concessions to appease the West and head off further deterioration of the economy.

Even if the authorities succeed in gaining large new credits from both the East bloc and its capitalist trading partners, the country's gross national product will fall by 17 percent to 22 percent this year on top of a 15-percent decline in 1981, according to Andrzej Olechowski, head of the analysis and forecasting department of the Institute of Economic Trends and Prices in Foreign Trade.

Without new credits, Mr. Olechowski added, the "national product will fall even more."

'Alleviation of Sanctions'

Writing in a monthly economic supplement to the weekly newspaper, *Polityka*, the official said that "it therefore seems necessary to take steps which would lead to an alleviation of the sanctions and obtaining credits in the capitalist countries. These steps should include both external and internal political measures which would lead to national agreement and to a removal of the reasons for which the sanctions were imposed, or at least at diversifying the Western countries' stand on this issue."

In imposing U.S. sanctions Dec. 23, President Reagan said that they would be lifted only after the authorities ended martial law, released all persons interned and reopened a dialogue with disparate elements of Polish society.

Poland's martial-law authorities immediately branded the sanctions as inadmissible interference in the country's internal affairs and as "economic blackmail." And the U.S. action has since become the cornerstone of the most virulent anti-American propaganda campaign seen here in at least a decade.

Since the imposition of martial law on Dec. 13, the media has been tightly controlled. Thus, the appearance of the Olechowski article, which was free of anti-American rhetoric, was a surprise. It was not known to what extent it might represent the thinking of at least a portion of the Polish leadership.

A Liberal Newspaper

Polityka is considered one of the more liberal Polish newspapers. The paper's editor is Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a deputy premier and a member of the unofficial party-military "directorate" said to be running the martial-law administration.

"It's not an isolated opinion," said one prominent Polish intellectual of the Olechowski article. "It represents the opinion of some professional circles, and some po-

litical circles as well. But it's only the professionals who can say it."

Sources here say that the sanctions were not anticipated by the authorities when they imposed martial law. And while they have since proclaimed publicly that their only alternative is to tie the Polish economy more closely to those of its "reliable" Socialist allies, others are known to fear that cutting off Western links could both hinder the country's economic recovery and carry an unacceptable political price.

Some Polish economists and other critics of the authorities contend they are using the Western sanctions as a convenient excuse for the country's economic plight while they avoid the fundamental economic reforms that the critics say are necessary, but threatening to party bureaucrats.

In another article in the current issue of *Polityka*, Daniel Passent, a columnist, took issue with the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban. "I believe," Mr. Passent wrote, "that the main reason for the fact that Polish industrial potential is not fully exploited lies in... systemic reasons, and these difficulties were only made more profound by the measures imposed by the opponents of the system in Poland, in Washington, and other places."

"The Polish economy was heading towards a catastrophe before Reagan became president," Mr. Passent added.



Pope John Paul II in Leghorn, Italy.

Italy Communist Workers Sharply Question Pope

The Associated Press

LEGHORN, Italy — Pope John Paul II met with Communist workers Friday who asked questions that were at times hostile. The session came during a trip to a chemical plant owned by the company that employed him in Poland as a quarry worker during World War II.

Several workers at the crowded meeting questioned him about high worker mortality, political activities by priests and church interference in Italian politics.

"It's easier to put questions than to provide answers," the pope, 61, said at the 2,800-worker Solway plant at this Mediterranean port. "But I'm not coming in the interests of your bosses. I'm coming on the feast of St. Joseph, who was a carpenter, to meet you."

John Paul has often referred to his working-class origins, and when Leghorn's Communist government invited him to visit the city and the factory, he accepted.

Schmidt Reaffirms Pledge to Take U.S. Missiles if Geneva Talks Fail

From Agency Dispatches

LONDON — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany on Friday firmly renewed his pledge to accept new U.S. nuclear missiles on West German soil if the current Geneva arms reduction talks between the superpowers do not succeed by the end of 1983.

Mr. Schmidt emphasized the point at a news conference following a daylong meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at Chequers, her official country residence northwest of London.

Saying he wanted to make the point while on British soil, Mr. Schmidt said: "My government will stick to our joint decision, that if the Geneva negotiations do not lead to any concrete result agreed by both sides [by the end of] 1983, deployment of Western medium-range weapons has to start, including on German soil, and other European countries."

The chancellor said it was only with "this clarity and certainty" that the Soviet Union would be led to "study intensive and serious negotiations."

The NATO countries have

agreed to deploy 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in West Germany, Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy by the end of 1983 if the Geneva talks fail.

Asked about Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev's decision Tuesday to freeze the number of SS-20 nuclear missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Schmidt said they "of course" preferred President Reagan's proposal in November for a "zero option" — cutting back the nuclear arsenals of both sides to none.

Mr. Brezhnev also proposed that "the two sides undertake a mutual commitment not to open a new channel of the arms buildup, not to deploy sea-based or ground-based long-range Cruise missiles."

Mr. Schmidt said he interpreted Mr. Brezhnev's proposal as a bid to influence Western public opinion at a time when the Geneva talks were recessed for two months. He emphasized that the Russians, with 300 medium-range missiles carrying 900 warheads in European Russia, "have an overwhelming superiority in this field."

He said that whether the Brezhnev plan is a step in the right direction "depends on whether the Soviet Union decreases or dismantles the number of operative missiles, so as not only to stop their production and deployment but also to cut the number down to zero."

Mr. Schmidt added that the Geneva talks had made a good start, "but it is much too early yet to evaluate the final outcome."

Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Schmidt were asked whether they foresaw any "serious war" developing between Western Europe and the United States over credit sanctions against the Soviet Union because of the Polish crisis and Western European plans to pipe natural gas from the Soviet Union.

Mrs. Thatcher replied, "No to

the first question and no to the second question." Mr. Schmidt agreed.

The United States is opposed to the Siberian gas pipeline because it fears Europe may become over-dependent on Soviet energy supplies. But reports from Washington indicated that the United States was relaxing its pressure against the project.

On another matter, Mrs. Thatcher threatened to block passage of this year's European Economic Community farm-price package unless other members agreed to cut British contributions to the Common Market.

"If we do not get a satisfactory solution to the budget, then we could not possibly agree to a settlement on the common agricultural policy," Mrs. Thatcher said.

Britain is seeking to trim its payments to the \$2-billion EEC budget. It is linking its demands to the huge subsidies the community pays to farmers.

Mr. Schmidt sought to play down the issue. He said the budget was not of the same order of importance as the major world economic problems, which he listed as high interest rates, a trend toward protectionism, the price of oil and balance-of-payments problems.

Caesarean Questions Freeze

BUCHAREST (AP) — President Nicolae Ceausescu said Friday that Mr. Brezhnev's unilateral moratorium on Soviet medium-range missiles "does not solve the fundamental problem of nuclear rockets" in Europe.

Mr. Ceausescu, apparently challenging the freeze, said the issue could be settled "only through an accord between the Soviet Union and the United States." He called for redeployment of new U.S. rockets and withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Europe.

Iraq Makes Proposal To End the Gulf War

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Iraq has made a new move to end the 18th-month-old war with Iran. A special Iraqi envoy has taken written proposals from President Saddam Hussein to President Ahmed Sékou Touré of Guinea, according to the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency, which is available in Beirut.

Mr. Touré heads a nine-member Islamic mediation mission that has been trying to get the warring states to agree to a cease-fire and then begin negotiations. The mission, which started last year, made a fresh effort earlier this month when its members visited Baghdad and Tehran.

The Iraqi emissary, Hamid Alwan, the minister of state for foreign affairs, told the news agency the proposals could result in "fixing responsibility for the current conflict." He would not, however, disclose their contents.

[The official Iraqi news agency said Friday that Mr. Hussein had called for a committee to be set up to decide who started the war, Reuters reported from Beirut.]

Iran has refused to enter into peace talks until Iraq is declared responsible for starting the fighting. The Iraqis have also demanded that Iraq withdraw its troops from conquered Iranian territory and pay reparations to Tehran.

Iran's religious leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, declared two days after the Islamic mediators visited Tehran in early March that there would be no peace until the Hussein regime fell.

Iraq, apparently unable to make further headway in the war, was believed to be making its position more flexible.

Iraqi officials were reported by Arab diplomats to have informed Mr. Touré that they would be prepared to carry out a phased withdrawal of troops from Iranian territory if Tehran agreed to a cease-fire and entered into negotiations. An Iraqi official said earlier this week that Iraq would consider such terms.

Iraq had demanded earlier as a price for its withdrawal that Iran recognize Iraqi sovereignty over the entire Shatt-al-Arab waterway. At the outbreak of the war in September, 1980, Iraq abrogated a treaty with Iran under which the two countries had shared sovereignty of the Shatt-al-Arab.

The new Iraqi bid comes as Syria strengthens its cooperation with Iran. A 40-member Syrian delegation under Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam returned home Wednesday after a five-day visit to Iran.

A joint Syrian-Iranian communiqué held Iraq responsible for the war and called for changing the place of the summit conference of nonaligned nations scheduled for September in Baghdad.

It was also announced that Syria and Iran concluded an agreement under which Syria is to receive 3 million tons of crude oil a year from Iran in exchange for cereals and other goods.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad accused Iraq earlier this month of providing weapons and other assistance to members of the Moslem Brotherhood, which has been engaged in a violent campaign against his regime. Arab diplomats said Syria may now be bolder in its alliance with Iran, but they do not believe Syria is willing or able to provide Iran with troops in the war against Iraq.

Troops, Palestinians Clash on West Bank

By Arthur Marx

The Associated Press

AL-BIREH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Israeli troops clashed Friday with Palestinians as West Bank Arabs proclaimed a general strike to protest Israel's dismissal of the Al-Bireh mayor and town council.

Shortly after noon 40 Arab youths emerged from a mosque and began throwing stones and chanting anti-Israel slogans. They set fires on fire and when Israeli troops arrived, hurled stones at them. The soldiers used tear gas to disperse them.

Al-Bireh was tense following the dismissal of elected Arab town officials because of their boycott of the new Israeli civilian administration of the area.

Abraham Tawil, the dismissed mayor, received Palestinian well-wishers and journalists at his home and said he believed the struggle against Israeli rule will continue. Israel seized the West Bank from Jordan in the 1967 Middle East war.

Shops were closed in Al-Bireh and the adjacent city of Ramallah, but only a few Israeli troops were seen patrolling.

Mr. Tawil said he had refused to cooperate with the new governor "because we consider the civil administration a way to legalize the occupation. If we deal with them it means accepting them, and this will give [Israel] the legality they ask for."

On Thursday, Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon ordered the dismissal of Mr. Tawil, head of the civil administration, to fire Mr. Tawil and his councilmen.

The dismissals climaxed months of confrontation between the civil administration that replaced Israel's West Bank military government last November, and the area's radical Palestinian leadership, which views the new government as a step toward implementation of limited self-rule for Palestinians.

Mr. Sharon said in a statement that Al-Bireh's boycott "adversely affected" public services in the town. Ministry sources said Al-Bireh officials had refused to attend budget meetings for the fiscal year starting April 1.

"Today we are on strike — we will see what will happen tomorrow," Elias Freij, mayor of Bethlehem, said. He said he was in his office "just to watch and take care of things. It is a big city."

Shops in the mostly Christian cities of Bethlehem and Ramallah closed for the strike, while stores in the area's Moslem towns are usually closed on Friday, the Moslem sabbath.

Bassam Shakra, mayor of Nablis and the most influential nationalist West Bank leader, said his city would strike for three days to protest the removal of Mr. Tawil, who was elected in Israeli-sponsored elections in 1976. Leaders of the West Bank's other major towns said they would join the strike.

In Jerusalem's Arab sector, authorities confiscated copies of three Arab newspapers to prevent their distribution in the West Bank, the state radio reported. It quoted military sources as saying the newspapers had violated censorship regulations and published material that was likely to incite violence.

PLO Protests to UN
BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Palestine Liberation Organization has protested the dismissal of the Al-Bireh council and mayor to the United Nations, a leader of the organization said Friday.

Khalil al-Wazir, chief military aide to Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat, said the dissolution was part of a wider Israeli plan to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Reagan Advisers Urge Lower Budget Deficits

By Edward Cowan

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan's Economic Policy Advisory Board, in a White House session lasting almost six hours, has concluded that the budget deficits the president has proposed must be reduced.

The emphasis in the advisers' consensus Thursday was on cutting spending and trimming costs-of-living increases in various benefit programs, including Social Security. But several members, according to those who were at the meeting, also took issue with Mr. Reagan's repeated opposition to changing the third round of individual tax cuts legislated last year.

Among the advisers who suggested stretching out or deferring the 10-percent cut scheduled to begin July 1, 1983, were Arthur F. Burns, Herbert Stein and Charles E. Walker, it was reported.

The advisers assessed the U.S. economic outlook as "anemic," one of the economists said, but there was no forecast that the recession would collapse into a deep depression.

Murray L. Weidenbaum, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, told the group that the economy has been contracting during the first quarter at an annual rate of 3 to 4 percent, a substantially worse performance than the 1 percent the administration forecast at the beginning of the year.

Less Optimistic

Forecasts by members of the panel for the rest of 1982 were described as uniformly less optimistic than the administration's pre-

dictions of an upturn in the spring and a strong second half.

Mr. Reagan did not attend Thursday's session. In the past he has participated for 30 minutes to an hour or more. George P. Shultz, chairman of the 14-member board, said it was decided only Wednesday night that the president would not attend because of what Mr. Shultz reportedly called a scheduling conflict.

But an administration official said Mr. Reagan decided not to join the group because he and his deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, felt he had heard more than enough economic advice in recent days.

The Economic Policy Advisory Board, which had its roots in a 1980 campaign team of advisers, consists of economists and businessmen with impeccable Republican credentials, most of whom have served former presidents as advisers of the Treasury, budget director or chief economic adviser.

Court Supports FBI Techniques In Abseam Case

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A conviction obtained in the Abseam investigation has been affirmed by a federal appeals court in a decision that said law-enforcement agents could use "special investigative techniques" to uncover insidious corruption.

The ruling Thursday focused on a relatively minor defendant, Alexander A. Alexandro Jr., an investigator with the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He was convicted of accepting a bribe to obtain an immigration document for the friend of an "Arab sheikh," who turned out to be an undercover agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In dismissing the appeal, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Manhattan ruled that Mr. Alexandro's constitutional right to due process had not been violated by the methods of the Abseam investigation. It said government agents could "employ artifice to apprehend public servants."

Lawyers familiar with the case believe it could hold significance for other appeals involving important political figures, including former Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. of New Jersey.

The Alexandro decision was the first review of an Abseam conviction to be decided by the appeals court.



Murray L. Weidenbaum

There has been some dissatisfaction among members of the group and in the administration with the way the board has functioned. The president's absence from Thursday's meeting, the group's sixth, and the emergence in recent months of a subcommittee of board members who have met with the president seem to suggest that the board's role will be diminished.

Weidenbaum Sees Improvement
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Mr. Weidenbaum predicted Friday that Americans will see signs of economic improvement by May that will blossom into full recovery during the second half of the year.

He also said the 10-percent tax cut slated to take effect July 1 will be the catalyst the economy needs to get on the road to full recovery.

Rejecting calls that this tax cut and next year's be deferred or scaled back to reduce the budget deficit, Mr. Weidenbaum said in a television interview: "I view the impending tax cut on July 1 as the major shot in the arm for the economy to raise the level of production and especially the level of jobs in this country."

Though some Republicans forecast that improvement will not come until 1983, Mr. Weidenbaum said, "I think that we'll be coming out of this recession this year, that actually the second quarter of this year you'll see increasing signs of that recovery and recovery will be under way in the second half of 1982."

'Great Train' Robber Convicted in England

The Associated Press

LONDON — Thomas W. Wisbey, one of the gang jailed for Britain's so-called Great Train Robbery in 1963, has been convicted at London's Central Criminal Court of handling part of a £1.5-million (\$2.73-million) robbery haul.

Mr. Wisbey, 51, and 18 other members of the gang were convicted Thursday of stealing mail from the Post Office and defrauding American Express. They were to be sentenced Friday.

Berlin U.S. Center Damaged by Bomb

Reuters

BERLIN — A bomb explosion damaged a U.S. cultural center in West Berlin early Friday, police reported. In Salonika, Greece, bombs destroyed two parked cars belonging to Americans working at a U.S. military base.

No one was hurt in either incident and no group immediately claimed responsibility for the bombings. The Berlin center, known as Amerika Haus, has been a frequent target for leftist demonstrations against U.S. policies.

Although the motive behind the Berlin bombing remained unknown, police reported 10 fire-bombings and street scuffles Thursday night involving squatters protesting the clearing of an occupied house.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Dozier Reassignment Announced

From Agency Dispatches

VERONA, Italy — The trial of the Red Brigades kidnappers of U.S. Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier adjourned for the weekend Friday, and NATO announced he had been reassigned to a post in the United States after almost two years with NATO's Southern Europe Command in Verona, where he is chief of logistics and administration.

Gen. Dozier, who was held 42 days by the Red Brigades, has been named deputy commanding general of the Army's Armor Center at Fort Knox, Ky., the NATO command in Naples said. A spokesman said he did not know when the general would be leaving Italy nor if his new appointment meant he would be promoted to major general.

The trial of nine Red Brigades members charged with kidnapping Gen. Dozier adjourned after a brief session. The defense and prosecution will start their summations Monday when the trial resumes and the verdicts and sentencing are expected Wednesday or Thursday.

Buckley Briefs NATO on Credit Plan

Reuters

BRUSSELS — U.S. Undersecretary of State James L. Buckley briefed Washington's NATO allies Friday on U.S. proposals to raise the cost of credit to the Soviet Union as a way to protest against martial law in Poland. He received what NATO sources described as a sympathetic but reserved response.

The sources said Mr. Buckley made clear that the United States was concerned only about subsidized credit to the Soviet Union, and not about loans at commercial rates or about credit to other East bloc countries. They said the most he was able to obtain from the allies was acknowledgement that a problem might exist.

Mr. Buckley, in Brussels on the last leg of a tour of Western Europe, gave NATO ambassadors details of the Washington plan, then visited the European Economic Community Commission and the Belgian Foreign Ministry. He had previously visited Bonn, Paris, London and Rome.

Rebel English Cricketers Banned

United Press International

LONDON — The English Test and County Cricket Board imposed a three-year ban on international test matches Friday on England's players who are on an unofficial tour of South Africa.

The board's executive committee, after an emergency meeting, said English county teams with players on the tour had also agreed not to select them for matches against the Indian and Pakistan touring teams next season.

The tour by the England players, who include leading opening batsmen Geoffrey Boycott and Graham Gooch, was seen as a breach of the Gleneagles Agreement that forbids sporting ties with racially segregated South Africa.

Russia, India Confirm Arms Interest

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov affirmed Friday Moscow's eagerness to "strengthen India's defense capabilities" by cooperating with this country in the field of weapons production.

On the eve of his departure after a five-day visit, the Soviet minister declared that the talks "confirmed the mutual interests of our countries in further development of such cooperation." Marshal Ustinov made his remarks at a farewell banquet after he spent two hours in conversation with Ramaswamy I. Venkataraman, the Indian defense minister.

In a statement, the Indian government characterized the visit of the Soviet delegation as being part of "regular exchanges of high-level visits" between the two countries. The statement added, however, that the two sides reviewed cooperation in the "development of defense production industry in India."

French Arrest 3 Russians in Berlin

United Press International

PARIS — The Defense Ministry Friday confirmed that French military police in West Berlin had arrested three Soviet citizens suspected of espionage activities and said an investigation was under way.

A spokesman said the three were arrested during a control operation in a military area in West Berlin's French sector. He said the Russians were caught making contact with a French soldier.

"The three are in custody in West Berlin and an investigation is under way," the spokesman said. He said he did not know the identity of the three men nor whether the Soviet authorities had been officially informed of the arrest.

Hussein Sees Arab Divisions, Israeli Acts as Bringing War

(Continued from Page 1)

world and possibly endanger world peace?"

He suggested that "the passage of time and the lack of continuity" had weakened the original U.S. intent under United Nations Resolution 242, that Israel return to its pre-1967 boundaries in exchange for a guarantee that all nations in the area would live in peace with secure borders.

"Israel is still in control of the land and changing everything on it," Hussein said. "Every day creates new obstacles."

"The question really is Israeli occupation," the king insisted, brushing aside questions about whether attempts to negotiate peace might begin with PLO recognition of Israel.

The king's comparison of U.S. foreign policy with a "postman" appears to be a reference to the mission of President Reagan's special Middle East envoy, Philip C. Habib, to preserve the fragile cease-fire along the Lebanese border.

Raising the possibility of an Israeli attack on Palestinian strongholds in southern Lebanon, the king said that the Israelis had grown belligerent "much more than at any time in the past." He added that they had developed their arms industry to the point where they are "capable of waging war for long periods of time without help from anyone else."

The major split within the Arab world involves the Iraq-Iran war, with Syria siding with Iran against Iraq.

"If Iraq falls, there will be all

sorts of dangers. Iraq is, in effect, a front line," said the king, who has sent several hundred volunteers to serve in Iraq, largely as a symbolic, morale-boosting gesture.

The king is particularly worried about Iranian attempts to export its revolution into the "fragile emirates along the Gulf." He described as "sinister" what he said was Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's attempt "to create a state in the Arab world between the Shiites and Sunnis, the two main branches of Islam."

Diplomats here say that Syrian tension with Syria, perhaps more than that with Israel, is leading the king to ask for new batteries of movable Hawk anti-aircraft missiles and advanced fighter planes from the United States.

Asked what enemies he had to defend himself against, the king replied, "Israel is one, obviously, and Syria has manifested itself."

He said the dangers would be "immense" during the weeks leading up to April 25, the date that Israel is scheduled to turn over the occupied area of Sinai to Egypt, and that the turnover would mark the effective end of the Camp David accord.

"My feelings is that we are losing ground," he said.

Ship Fire Kills 10 Japanese

United Press International

TOKYO — Ten Japanese men were killed in a oil-fuel fire on an Indian tanker under way in the southwest Japan, the police said Friday.

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**ZURICH - CHARMING
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Second, fair. There is growing sentiment in

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

—From *The Guardian* (London).

was drawn, for the first and approx-

the current recession depression, the Kellogg-Brand Pact to resource war and similarly hold and successful initiatives of public policy is looking for new fields to conquer, and its gaze has fallen on arms control. Fueled by people's anxiety about the threat of nuclear war, a national campaign is under way to bring about the bilateral halt to testing, production and deployment of "all" nuclear weapons, missiles and delivery systems. (The congressional freeze proposal omits the word "all" and adds that "special attention" should be given to "destabilizing" weapons.)

Poor old arms control. Step by



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Again, this involves more than just a moral issue. All arms control agreements — including SALT and the much sought after treaty for the interdiction of chemical weapons — would require some degree of verification. If the complaints about alleged violations of existing agreements cannot be verified, the very future of arms control will be jeopardized.

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Strength—Russia

The writer, former undersecretary of the Navy, is a Washington lawyer. He contributed this article to *The Washington Post*.

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Simple
March 20-21, 1982

Arts
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Leisure

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Weekend

Snapshots From Moscow

by Hal Piper

MOSCOW — "As you see, nothing changes in Moscow. Everything is just the same," Leonid said. It certainly seemed that way. This was our homecoming. We lived here for four years while I was on assignment as a reporter for The Baltimore Sun. Now, after three years, we were back as tourists. We were back to see friends, and to remind our son David, whose first four birthdays were in Moscow. He retains some memories, but he won't when he grows up unless we refresh them.

And my wife and I wanted to show off Katie, who was just a swelling in the belly when we left Moscow. Several Russians had been rooting for several years for us to have Katie; now that she finally is with us, we thought our Russian friends would share our pleasure.

We underestimated David: His memories don't need refreshing. With the child's inquisitive eye for trivial detail, he looked around the living room in our old apartment, pointed to a lamp table in the corner and said, "Where's the pussywillows?" Come to think of it, we did have a vase of pussywillows on that lamp table.

Leonid is right. Things change more slowly in Moscow than most places. A few years ago, George Kennan, the former U.S. ambassador here, returned to Moscow after a 20-year absence. Naturally, everybody wanted to know what differences he saw.

Well, there were differences. Kennan allowed, more cars on the streets, some improvement in dress. But what struck him was how little had changed. The same ballets and plays were in the same theaters. The same articles were in the newspapers — "Collective Farm Workers Pledge Their Strength to Fill the Grain Bins of the Motherland," "Intrigues of Imperialism," "The Leninist Path" and other hardy perennials. Considering the West's bewildering turnover of political, intellectual and cultural fads, Kennan opined, he found Moscow's stoddiness rather comforting.

"No, Leonid, you're wrong," we said, pointing to a red propaganda banner near the entrance to Gorky Park. The banner read, "We Are Fulfilling the Resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

"There's something new," we said. "Last time we came by Gorky Park, that said 25th Congress, not 26th."

We remembered the winter, Moscow's best season. It is a winter of character and enjoyment, not just an absence of decent weather.

Russians insist it is the healthiest time of the year. (We could never square this with the Russian habit of overeating, hotels, apartments, even airplane interiors. The colder it is outdoors, the hotter it must be indoors. In midwinter the temperature differential can approach 100 degrees Fahrenheit.)

By great good fortune we were in Moscow on a day that happens only once each winter, late in the season, when the air is still cold and crisp and the snow white and fresh because Moscow accumulates snow daily in half-inch increments rather than by occasional blizzards.

On this particular day, the winter sunlight suddenly is not quite so thin. It animates rather than flattens the ubiquitous dum-colored stucco buildings. The sun's meridian has been climbing for several weeks now, but only today do you begin to believe in it.

Always, Leonid recognizes it first. The Westerner already had noticed it inside but the awareness had not yet worked up to his consciousness. But Leonid has seen more of these winters and he is more keenly attuned to their rhythms.

The sun's already got some warmth to it," he said, always the same words on the one day each year.

And it's true. Last week was too early and next week it will be a commonplace. By a stroke of luck we were there on the one day when winter is fully ripe and already doomed. Moscow must be the only place in the world that has a nostalgic, yearning "Indian winter."

For a homecoming, some things must not change, or should only improve. St. Basil's for instance. The golden domes of the Kremlin towers are as thrilling as ever, but St. Basil's is better. The five-domed church on Red Square was shrouded in scaffolding for most of our Moscow residence. Now it is unwrapped. The brickwork has been sanded and the elaborate painted decorations renewed.

Even in scaffolding St. Basil's was a marvel. Exposed, it becomes once again the exotic, extravagant, definitely Russian fantasy that so delighted Ivan the Terrible that he blinded its architect, so he might never surpass himself.

David was rapt. He stared at the church with more respect than he commonly accords tourist sights. Someone told him that the blinding wasn't unique, that other czars, sultans, emirs, despots and potentates had paid this supreme compliment to their architects.

So now we have a budding architecture critic in the family. As we drove around Moscow the next two days, David kept an eye peeled for churches. Shrewdly he analyzed them and if he thought they might be good enough, he

Continued on page 6W

Milan Fashions: It Was Ferre's Show

by Hebe Dorsey



Gianfranco Ferre and his architectural coat.



Krizia's black-velvet dinner suits.

MILAN — Today the fashion world is in love with a teddy bear. The name is Gianfranco Ferre, bearded, roly-poly and invariably bundled up in red cashmere, whose collection was received here this week with the kind of pandemonium usually reserved for rock stars.

Almost at the end of the Milan fashion fall collections, (which, by the way, are very short and very black) his showing marked a turning point for Ferre. Now he is one of those sure-fire international fashion stars, for he has brought to ready-to-wear the inventiveness, sense of perfection and fanatical grooming one usually associates with couture. Besides, in a collection that was mostly about evening, Ferre added a new dressy dimension to sportswear-oriented Italian fashion. In a succession of dresses that looked like so many lovely swallows, Ferre also startlingly and enchantingly reinvented black and white.

With a well-timed sense of drama, he opened with two fencers, their white vests pinned with a red rose, a clue that his collection was built around the shape of a fencing jacket. Later, the two engaged in a duel while Ferre paraded his evening finale, which was both dramatic and contemporary. So was the whole collection. From the pleated white silk blouses blossoming out of tight, sexy pants to the black satin jumpsuits alternating with long-torsoed ballerinas in stiff black-satin skirts, it gave women a wonderful series of alternatives to go to dinner or the theater without looking like their grandmothers.

Life keeps getting better for Ferre. A former architect whose sharply outlined clothes have often and fairly obviously been dubbed blueprints, he has now moved into handsome new showrooms that are, not surprisingly, high tech. Boasting about happily, Ferre said before the show that he has now gone to softer and more feminine clothes. And so he has — except for those metal-tipped black boots. Otherwise, even his highly architectural coats, wrapped around and finished with snug corolla collars, have acquired a new life and movement.

Ferre also came across as unusually sexy as coats peeled off to reveal the shortest, tightest black leather skirts and flimsy striped silk blouses. In short, Ferre has loosened up, which is all to the good because his intellectual style used to be a bit on the stiff side.

All that and a new, mass-produced, mass-oriented and cheaper collection named Ode, which is not a copy of his more expensive line but a new, different and amusing set of clothes. It's done with fake fur, lots of cotton, it's meant to be unimportant and easy to throw away after three seasons," Ferre says.

Even the geriatric Palm Beach set is digging Ferre these days. As Lynn Manulis, whose mother's shop, Martha, does a killing down there, says: "I couldn't be happier. He's really the best."

Two other designers, Gianni Versace and Mariuccia Mandelli (Krizia) also gave a strong lift to the Milan season. Versace made an impressive comeback with a powerfully opulent Renaissance look built around strong leather blouses and soft, velvet and tulle evening costumes. Blouses were embroidered with Bugatti-inspired patterns — half Art Deco, half Art Nouveau. A designer who forcefully put leather on the map, Versace says he has patented a new mélange of knit, leather and metal — the metal being a solid coat of mail that he mixes with leather or plays up as an accessory, a scarf here, a sexy blouse there.

The pageantry is all the more understandable since Versace has just been designing ballet costumes for La Scala, an occasion he celebrated by inviting the whole fashion crowd. Of this venture he says: "It was a fantastic experience. I went in there feeling like a baby. I have really learned a lot in the last six months."

As for Mandelli, she has two great assets that are hard to find in the fashion world — a sense of humor and a great husband, Aldo Pinto, who has been steering the Krizia boat with uncanny good sense. But Mandelli has also come up with the goods and she has kept working and working until her talent has now ripened and explodes beyond the knits that first made her famous.

If one were to define her collection, one would call it Cat on a Hot Tin Roof and The Big Chill. First, Mandelli, whose animal sweaters have become collector's items, has followed up elephants and monkeys with



Ferre's disco deluxe.



Versace's evening jumpsuit.

Continued on page 6W

The Late Show, Filmed in France

by Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — "A Man and a Woman," "Cousin, Cousine," "La Cage aux Folles," "Quest for Fire" — only a handful of French movies have made a name for themselves in recent years in the United States, where the big money is.

While playing to packed audiences at home, French films have become increasingly insular, top-heavy with intimate studies of couples, topical political thrillers or schoolboy farces. As a result, French films have almost disappeared from foreign countries, except for Italy.

Can French movies retrieve a share of the international market and reverse Hollywood's growing dominance on world movie and television screens? The question agitates France's governing Socialists, who have vowed to promote French culture. But the most credible response so far comes from the private sector.

"If you want to beat them, first join them," says Daniel Toscan du Plantier, the urbane 40-year-old former advertising executive who runs Gaumont, France's major studio. "The United States is the world's most open society because anyone can enter it; the catch is that once you're in, you're supposed to be like everybody else, so it's also a closed society."

To get into the United States without losing French identity, Toscan du Plantier is gambling on imminent upheaval in U.S. viewing habits. The spread of cable television, he thinks, will establish a market for French films. Modest by U.S. standards, this specialized audience would be profitable enough to transform French movie-industry economics.

To get access to the U.S. market, Gaumont is operating with Columbia Pictures, throwing that studio's marketing power behind European films in the United States. A joint company, Triumph, will annually distribute 10 foreign films in the United States — most of them

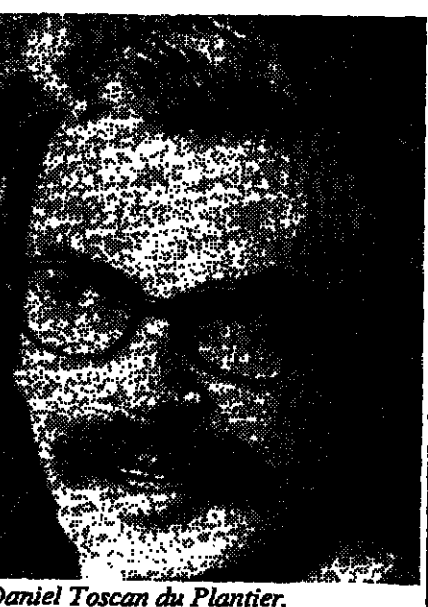
state involvement in the arts. But Gaumont's board chairman (and Toscan du Plantier's close friend) Nicolas Seydoux, an heir to the Schlumberger oil-drilling fortune who has just bought the newsweekly Le Point, is a Socialist supporter.

French cultural officials, now 10 months in office, sound increasingly receptive to Gaumont's arguments that competition, not ideology, is the key to reviving France's cultural prestige. "The government expected to hate us, but they are discovering that we know how to accomplish what they dream of," Toscan du Plantier says.

While militant Socialists call for quotas on Hollywood films, Gaumont is gambling instead on getting U.S. outlets for French products. Toscan du Plantier has a special market in Gaumont's sights: "Hollywood makes entertainment, unadulterated entertainment; in Europe, we make inferior entertainment, but we also make a more sophisticated product, with a cultural emphasis. There is a big enough U.S. market to buy our product, especially because it is relatively cheap."

Some of his favorite products of European culture were in evidence during an interview in his office near the Arc de Triomphe — a glowing poster of "Don Giovanni," Gaumont's operatic film directed by Joseph Losey and conceived in Toscan du Plantier's personal passion for classical music; clays from Gaumont films starring Isabelle Huppert, the intellectuals' favorite French actress and once Toscan du Plantier's steady companion; a blowup poster of the nude Marie-Christine Barault, Toscan du Plantier's former wife and the heroine of "Cousin, Cousine." This Gaumont film, "a sophisticated soap-opera from France," Toscan du Plantier calls it — enjoyed an art-house success in New York that triggered the Gaumont-Columbia negotiations.

The United States is on the brink of an audio-visual explosion," Toscan du Plantier



Daniel Toscan du Plantier.

TV, then network syndication, then maybe back to the movies.

No previous French producer has been willing to take this gamble, banking on a delayed payoff for his films after an expensive image-building process. Nor has any previous French producer been able to get a U.S. major studio to share the risks 50-50.

The expanding networks of new television outlets, Toscan du Plantier contends, are creating an almost insatiable demand for movies. "Columbia would never have been interested in us if cable services like Home Box Office did not exist," he says. With cables bidding up movie rights, French films, if they once penetrate the market, can command million-dollar sales. These extra earnings will allow a doubling of French movie budgets, which start as low as \$2 million for run-of-the-mill productions.

"French movies have been stuck with pinched budgets, hasty shooting schedules and all the other pressures to bring in a cheap film." Quality will improve with sales to the United States, he predicts.

Toscan du Plantier relishes the paradox that French movies can get a shot in the arm from U.S. television — a bugbear of the French Left. In France, where government-owned television is supposed to have a national cultural mission, Toscan du Plantier says the "networks know we have to sell our films at the price or not at all because they have a monopoly." Although French television networks have helped finance a handful of co-productions with Gaumont, their funding has simply kept movies alive without expanding their budgets.

Toscan du Plantier's hope, he says, is that a few initial U.S. successes will induce Hollywood studios to start investing in French movies again. Already, Gaumont's U.S.-based productions sound an ambitious new note for France. Shooting is about to start on "Danton" directed by Andrzej Wajda, the Polish director who has just arrived in France. And Gaumont will continue its filmed operas with "Parsifal" directed by the controversial German Hans-Jürgen Syberberg and "Tales of Hoffmann" directed by Ingmar Bergman.

Fusing Dance, Mime, Theater, Music Etc.

by David Stevens

PARIS — The name itself seems like an obscure message, a riddle that will yield its solution only after great mental effort or by a stroke of intuition, or perhaps a veiled declaration of uniqueness.

And the spectacles of the Calck Hook Dance Theater — interdependent fusions of dance, mime, theater, music and language — have something of the same effect; sequences of powerful images that speak to the subconscious and leave viewers groping for words like surreal, ritual, dreamlike, tension, or trying to nail down comparisons with Fellini or Bunuel.

Calck Hook Dance Theater claims a list of European patrons, headed by Samuel Beckett. The company has formed its identity over the last eight years, and today it functions as a collective whose nucleus is made up of two dancers, Wendy Shankin (the troupe's director) and Doris Seiden; a pianist-composer, Eric Watson, and occasionally an Irish playwright, Tom MacIntyre. Shankin, whose classical and modern dance background includes stretches with American Ballet Theatre and Meredith Monk and who studied theater at the University of Michigan, met Seiden when she went to New York University for a master's degree. Seiden had a strong background in modern dance, with Merce Cunningham, Stuart Hodes and others, and although she was then studying to be a doctor, "in my soul I was still dancing."

"The idea was the fusion of dance and theater and the development of a vocabulary to express what we wanted," Shankin recalls. "We did our first piece together, and we wanted to take it to another level." The loft in which they worked was in a neighborhood of lower Manhattan that the Dancs had originally named Calck Hook. Now, as then, Shankin and Seiden co-sign their choreographies.

In 1976, the two went to Oberlin College in Ohio, where they taught and developed a dance curriculum. They were joined by Watson, who has both a classical music and jazz background and who was then a student at Oberlin, and by Lisa Merzans, who takes care of publicity as well as dancing.

"The audience at Oberlin was very informed, because of the 'dance program,'" Seiden remembers, "and we had a lot of rapport because many of the students were at a very developed level." But academic life amid amber waves of grain pulled for a while. "It was very unreal," Shankin says, "which was why we had to get out." Watson agrees: "It was sort of tedious."

"We wanted an alternative to New York, but cosmopolitan," Seiden says, and in 1978 the group moved to Paris, where the following year they mounted their first European production, "Dobably/Black Way," with choreography by Shankin and Seiden, music composed and played by Watson with a small ensemble, and words by MacIntyre that played more of a musical role than a narrative one.



Wendy Shankin, Doris Seiden and Eric Watson of the Calck Hook troupe.

fixed," she notes at another point, "and meditation becomes an important factor toward the end of the process."

The troupe has developed a pattern of working for several months on a new piece, then touring with it for a year. The dancers they bring in to work with them are given a great deal of freedom ("We don't impose a vocabulary," Seiden remarks) and once a new piece is in place each dancer is such an integral part of it that if one is injured they consider it impossible to find a replacement.

Shankin considers even the costumes, which she designs and makes, integral to each work, and the integration extends to all the visual aspects — color, texture, light and even the color of the dancers themselves. They have two new performers this year, Marilyn Monthieux, from Martinique, and Nobu Taka Kishi, from Japan.

Watson's role as composer and musical performer is hardly a traditional one. "I come to rehearsals, but not all of them," he explains. "I get an idea about what we want, then add the music to the choreography, often not until the last two or three days. I want it to interact with the dance, but not in an obvious way. There is strictness in the dance versus anarchy in the music, and the precision of the dance supports the music."

Calck Hook's current piece, which is being performed March 22 through 27 at the Pompidou Center here in a cycle called "At the Frontier of Dance and Theater," is arrestingly titled "No Beards in Albania." The title comes from a surrealist piece of information brought back by the group's landlord from a trip to Albania, but it has no relationship to the piece except that, as Shankin said, "it is sort of about repression."

Watson — who maintains an independent musical career as a film composer, and as a performer with two troupes and as a soloist — is playing for "No Beards" with Barry Altschul on percussion ("which is like adding 10 instruments"), Ray Anderson on trombone and Mark Helias on bass fiddle. He describes his colleagues as thoroughly trained musicians and good sight-readers, essential for his modern jazz idiom that is about 20 percent written out "and challenging" and 80 percent "essentially improvised."

Dance theater of this sort is a relatively recent arrival on the European scene and Shankin and Seiden concede that audiences have some difficulty with their productions. "It's a bombardment of the senses," Shankin says, "and it demands a great deal of the audience. It's meant to be seen more than once; the reaction very often is that viewers like it but don't understand it at first sight. People have hostile reactions, but they come back. At the Dublin Theater Festival there was such a demonstration the police came and we had to stop the piece."

"There is a wonderful audience in Paris, warm and loving, and we have begun to have a public here, but it's not a dance public. We are not so accepted by the dance audience."

Although they consider Paris "an ideal place to be based" (Seiden), they have not lost touch with their American roots. Calck Hook recently performed at the Bucks County Playhouse in Pennsylvania and found the change of atmosphere startling. "It was very refreshing," Watson recalls. "American musicians have enormous initiative, they are more electric, and because my scores are very open that's important."

'The United States is on the brink of an audio-visual explosion,' Toscan du Plantier says. 'Cable and pay TV will sweep away the virtual monopoly of the three U.S. networks... The change will create a film market as varied and sophisticated as paperback books or magazines.'

made by Gaumont in France or other European countries with its \$30-million annual budget.

"It's the first time a foreign film company ever made the front-page headline of Variety," boasts Toscan du Plantier, who phoned Syd Silverman, head of the U.S. entertainment trade paper, to check. It was typical of the Gaumont executive to gauge U.S. reaction to his deal by checking Variety, not the Village Voice or some other publication favored by European intellectuals. Toscan du Plantier sees Hollywood not as a cultural imperialist but as a business mafia to beat at its own game.

This approach gives him a complex relationship with France's new government, which includes few ministers with much practical experience outside politics. Most French leftists revile Gaumont as a capitalist monster that should be decapitated to make way for more

says. "Cable and pay TV will sweep away the virtual monopoly of the three U.S. networks, which have never programmed a single foreign film coast-to-coast. The change will create a film market as varied and sophisticated as paperback books or magazines."

Gaumont's plan is to launch its best European-made movies in major U.S. cities, enhancing their eventual resale value to television in all its forms. "A publicity launch costs \$500,000, so you may lose money in the theaters, but you have bought glamour for your film," Toscan du Plantier explains. "Gaumont is the lifeblood of a movie," he continues — and he's willing to pay for it.

For Toscan du Plantier the payoff is long-term. "After the launch," he continues, you eventually sell — in careful order, as a publisher sells the hardback before the paperback — first to video discs, then pay TV, then cable

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Arman Accumulating Arman

by Jeffrey Robinson

DUBLIN — Arman had been to the dentist two days before coming to Ireland, and still hurt when he got here. His wife, Corine, had a sore throat and her voice was a couple of octaves lower than usual. On top of that, they were both well-jet-lagged.

By the time the show opened, his first exhibition ever in Ireland, he was feeling well enough to tell the local journalists, "We are the victims of the generosity of nature. I see myself as the illustrator of that, of the illustrator of the born of plenty." The journalists wrote it down. A smile curled onto the corners of his mouth. "In the struggle for survival, negentropy is essential. Art is a negentropy accumulation." They wrote it down. He tried to hold back his grin. "Art is one of the human techniques to organize the world. Life works in accumulations. Life is a conveyor belt. The biggest sin of this century is profusion. There's simply too much of everything. Art is a limited quantity. Ten thousand spoons is more than one spoon." They wrote it all down. He had to turn away to keep from laughing.

"Why is it," he wondered later, "that everyone expects stuff like that from artists? Everything I said is true, but why does everyone only believe artists who talk like that? How depressing it must be to take yourself that seriously!"

French-born but now an American citizen, Arman is taken seriously by the art world: He has been considered an important sculptor for the last 15 or 20 years and his work is found in major museums in the United States, Europe and the Far East. While he takes his work seriously, he remains conscious of his place in the world. "This is a world where you must be humble. One of the pitfalls for all artists is repeating yourself for commercial reasons. At a certain time, when you begin to make money at this game, you're often tempted to accept one or two exhibitions too many. And all successful artists have done this. It's a period when things move quickly, so you accept a few extra shows and you turn out a production of work that isn't necessary. We've all done it. But I think it's important to recognize it for what it is, and to be humble enough to understand that none of us are above humanity. None of us can rewrite art history."

Born in Nice, he moved to New York in the early 1960s and found there the same "sleeping beauty" mood that the Dadaists found decades before in Paris. He spent seven years living in the Chelsea Hotel while Pop Art was being born there, although he says he isn't a Pop Artist. "I think of myself as a Neopop artist because I work with the real object instead of recreating it, like Warhol or Oldenburg. These days the objects I deal with most are tools. I use them because I am forever interested in what's human and I see tools as human extensions. They're both directional and dynamic. Tools are always the dream of the project. The first thing someone does when they dream up a chore is get the tools."

He sees those tools as objects and those objects as the subject. "For me the object is the subject. It's a very simple thing to understand. Objects have a tendency to organize themselves, visually depending on the way they are used. I call it an organization of the objects. I merely stop that process at a certain point. Maybe you could say that I make still lifes out of quantity. Of course I have to admit that I didn't invent the concept of accumulations. They have always existed. Accumulations found me."

Interestingly enough, once you've seen Arman's work, you begin seeing accumulations everywhere you look. But he says that his vision of the world now at the age of 53 is far from what it was 30 years ago. "When we're young, we think that we're going to change the world. At 20 we're all going to set the world on fire. We all think that way. When we become older, I think one of the lessons to be learned is humility, and we begin to understand that instead of changing the world, with a lot of luck, some artists might be able to add a small coat of varnish to the world. But nothing more."

Yet you walk out of an Arman exhibition



Arman and an accumulation of hammers.

and suddenly every shoe-store window is an accumulation of shoes, and every bottle of vitamins is an accumulation of small red pills. "That's very complimentary, but it doesn't change the world. It's true that you can't see the world in the same colors once you've seen the world painted by the Impressionists. Through their experiments we've come to know a world different from the one that evolved out of the experiments of someone like Turner. Once you've seen the Impressionists you can't ever again see the world in the same way. But I repeat: I didn't invent accumulations. They've always been. They found me."

When he came into this world, his name was Armand Pierre Fernandez. As a young painter in Paris, he signed his work simply Armand because Van Gogh signed his simply Vincent; if it was good enough for Van Gogh, Armand figured, it was good enough for him. But in the late 1950s the printer of a catalog for a Paris exhibition mistakenly left the "d" off his name, and Armand became Arman. "I liked it much better that way and kept it. When I became an American in 1972 I also legally changed my name because living with so many different names was just too silly." Today he's Armand Pierre Arman. "Life is much easier."

Easier perhaps in some ways, but not necessarily in all ways. With success have come certain complications. "It's very difficult when there are several dozen people who all have a financial interest in your time. The business side of the art world is not one I enjoy. I'd rather stay home and work. But it's obviously a necessary part of the art world."

These days the demands on his time have caused him to give up Go — there was a time when he played regularly and was considered by some Japanese Go masters as one of the best players in the Western world. Arman is also well known in the world of African art as one of the serious collectors and recognized experts in the field. But that too has been gently shoved aside so that he can get on with his work. "I went through a period a few years ago where I found myself questioning everything I did. Where I wasn't sure that I was doing the right work. My interest was sagging because something inside told me that the work I was

doing wasn't exactly right. So I started looking for new ways of dealing with the theme that I think is mine. New ways of exploring the various states of objects. I began doing very large sculptures that can hang on walls. I also started doing a lot of work with cutouts in paper. You know, paper is a very noble medium. Suddenly I've felt rejuvenated and now all I want to do is work."

But again, when you find yourself in a certain league, the business side of art has demands that must be met. Arman came to Dublin because this was his first show here, and then the Municipal Museum added one of his works to its permanent collection. He posed for photos and met the press and had just enough time to discover that in Dublin you really can find Guinness sorbet. Then it was on to Paris for another opening of another show, before heading back to New York and preparing shows for the rest of this year and next.

"I hope the Irish press doesn't get too baffled with some of those quotes," he says with a giggle. "In the struggle for survival, negentropy is essential. Art is a negentropy accumulation. Sounds wonderful, doesn't it? Maybe I should have told them that I've just been reading two books about Murphy's Law. He was Irish, wasn't he? Murphy? Must have been. I like very much the thesis that goes. Given any game there are three laws: 1. You can never win. 2. You can never break even and 3. You can't even leave the game. Actually, the corollary I like best is the one that goes, Murphy was an optimist!"

Arman's exhibition schedule: Dublin, Solomon Gallery, through March 31; Paris, Galerie Abel Lambert, now to the end of April; Chicago, Soloway Gallery, May, Basel, Switzerland, with Bonnier and Beaubourg Galleries at the Basel Art Fair, beginning June 15; Paris, Galerie Beaubourg, June; New York, O.K. Harris Gallery, September through October. In addition, a major retrospective is touring European museums beginning in May at Hannover, West Germany, moving in July to Darmstadt, then going in November to Tel Aviv, before returning to Europe for another two years.

Showing the Flag in London

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — How should dealers react to an acute recession? That the answer is anything but obvious has just been demonstrated during the 10-day antique dealers' fair at Burlington House, which will be closing its doors Sunday.

The Burlington House Fair, as it is called since the Royal Academy agreed to house it on its premises, is the successor to the old Grosvenor House Antique Dealers' Fair. This year's fair, the second at Burlington House, is twice the size of the previous one, which was hastily improvised in the fall of 1980. The intention, chairman George Levy says, is "to show connoisseurs who like art and are not just looking for investment what the art market is really all about." In other words, to show the flag.

Visiting the fair halfway through, it was obvious at a glance that the leading London dealers' ideas about showing the flag vary wildly. Never have I seen such startling contrasts in a major antique dealers' fair.

These could be observed right from the beginning. Entering the show on the first floor, I was between the stand of Raymond and Anne Le Brun, who sell fine objects d'art, adjoining How (of Edinburgh), the famous antique silver gallery, and the stand of Noortman & Brod, devoted to old masters, chiefly Dutch and Flemish.

Anne Le Brun had brought in what can only be labeled as Chinese boudoir art — two big bronze "Fo dogs," probably 19th century, an 18th-century painting framed in Western style etc. When asked why, Mrs. Le Brun candidly stated that this just "wasn't the place to sell great works of art." At the previous Burlington House show, she had not sold one item. An important 17th-century Antwerp cabinet from an old English collection that would look well in a museum had not even attracted attention.

This time, she had sold on opening day a Chinese painting, unsigned and decorative, for \$4,500 — and could have done it three times. Judging from their indifferent Flemish and Dutch landscapes or still lifes, the thinking of Noortman & Brod must have been running on the same lines.

The contrast with the old silver displayed by How (of Edinburgh) could hardly have been greater. Nearly each piece gave the impression of having been chosen with special care. A London beaker of 1609 may not be a museum keeper's idea of what a great piece should be because of its heavy reliance on southern German silver and the lack of refinement in its restrained engraved decoration at the top — but it is as fine as any piece of that type and date could be.

As for silver jewelry people had decided that this must be their day. R.T. Phillips of New Bond Street had also bought pieces seldom seen in a fair and preferably negotiated behind closed doors. A "Diver's Pokal" or standing cup in repoussé silver gilt made in Nuremberg around 1480-1500 is of a kind seen in the mar-

The same remark applied to one of the masterpieces in the exhibition, a cylindrical tankard based on a 17th-century Scandinavian prototype, engraved with interlacing scrolls and birds perched on some volute.

The mark identifies it as a piece done by T. Isaac of Dublin in 1738. To an art historian the shape and engraved pattern might seem too late by half a century for its period; such a piece, if English, would be 17th-century.

But as a work of art, I would rate Isaac's piece among the most perfect produced by Northern European silversmiths in the 18th century. At \$8,000, a price that most English collectors would consider high because it is Irish, not English, the tankard was perhaps the best buy in the whole fair.

Mrs. Jane How, widely acknowledged as one of the greatest connoisseurs of English silver, could certainly be said to be showing the flag.

So could Kenneth Snowman of Wartski's. Amid the firm's usual assortment of immensely expensive trinkets produced by the Fabergé firm for new owners of the Russian court in the 19th century were a few pieces that would send curators of a jewelry museum into ecstasy. Best of all, perhaps, were two gold-cage-work pieces by Johann Christian Neuber from Dresden set with moss agates on a cornelian ground.

They have an amusing story. The first one, a snuffbox, was sold by Sotheby's in Geneva last November as possibly Danish.

When Wartski's goldsmith started taking out tiny pins for cleaning, an inscription scribbled on paper in an early hand was found under a plaque. It read "Neuber à Dresde." Later his mark appeared under the floor. This, says Snowman, the author of several scholarly books on jewelry, suggests that Neuber made it before 1770, the year when he first used his signature. Until then, his master, Heinrich Tadel, who died in 1769, would not have permitted craftsmen employed in his firm to strike their pieces with their own mark.

Six weeks later another dealer who had seen Snowman bidding for the "Danish" snuffbox offered him a carnel — or flat, rectangular notebook case — with exactly the same pattern. Snowman, who had not yet been made aware of Neuber's signature, bought it too. It was only much later that the accidental release of a hidden spring revealed a concealed ivory plaque — the carnel "leaf" — a device, Snowman says, that is typical of Neuber's taste.

As for silver jewelry people had decided that this must be their day. R.T. Phillips of New Bond Street had also bought pieces seldom seen in a fair and preferably negotiated behind closed doors. A "Diver's Pokal" or standing cup in repoussé silver gilt made in Nuremberg around 1480-1500 is of a kind seen in the mar-

ket once in a generation. Together with a pair of gold wedding tazzes, low trays on spreading feet, from Augsburg — unmarked as is usual with gold, but inscribed around 1700 with the initials F.A.Z. of Friedrich Anton Furst zu Schwabing, Rudolfsstadt — and a few other pieces, they left no doubt that the firm run by the Norton family has chosen to display its strength in the field.

Next to antique silver dealers, a few furniture specialists had matched the effort.

George Levy had brought in four carved and gilded wood torchères — tall tripod stands — with matching candelabra designed in 1778 by Robert Adam. Judging from the photographs and taking the opinion expressed by other professionals as further evidence, these are museum pieces. Here again they epitomize the English taste. Characteristically, they were sold on the opening day at a price said to be close to £65,000.

The same story repeated itself several times with variations. Stewart Whittington of Norman Adams, for example, sold on the same day a superb Sheraton secrétaire bookcase of satinwood with purple heart enrichments. For £35,000, a well-informed source tells me.

When I visited his stand I saw a marvelous pair of carved mahogany stools with cabriole legs. A crowned F mark, Whittington told me, is probably that of Frederick, Prince of Wales. There is no question that he too had brought out some of his best.

This was definitely not the case in other fields.

Old Master paintings were on the whole poorly represented — presumably reflecting the feeling of some of the well-known firms who must have vastly superior works in stock that to do better would be a waste of time. There were no major prints of any period. Greek and Roman antiquities and Western medieval art were conspicuously absent. Renaissance or baroque sculpture was unimpressive.

In the field of objets d'art, only China came out well.

Roger Bluet, who had sold a lot, still retained rarities halfway through — such as a highly interesting 18th-century imitation of a 15th-century Blue and White Ming dish, probably made as a deliberate forgery in its time, and two rare Han bronze figures of seated personages, done in the second or first century B.C. Spink — which has virtually dropped Islamic art — produced a splendid, exceedingly rare stoneware cushion of the Tang period.

China has long been the English collector's first choice and this was the over-the-counter impression one was left with on leaving the fair: that of a shrewd market playing it safe and falling back on standbys. A few powerful firms had raised a brilliant flag. For many others, it looked a bit battered along the edges.

Culture on the Menu in Brussels

by Sara Wright

BRUSSELS — While much of the city gourmandizes, Brussels' lunch bunch heads for the Royal Opera at the Mint or the Museum of Fine Arts, for a sandwich and a smorgasbord of concerts, lectures, poetry readings and art films that never exceed an hour.

The Rencontres Musicales series at the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie, or Mint, is just one of the innovations of a new director, Gérard Mortier, 37, now back in Belgium after working at the Paris Opera. Concerts are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays in the Monnaie's small gilt-mirrored foyer, under a trompe l'oeil ceiling supported by caryatids. Formality stops there. The musicians, either visiting or members of the Monnaie's new international team, often stop after the concert to chat with the public. They enjoy the chance to play for small audiences short pieces that aren't included on evening programs.

Next Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, for example, the Baroque Trio will play a selection of 18th-century chamber music. Tickets cost 50 Belgian francs (about \$1.15), and the coffee is free.

If it's Tuesday, it must be the Mids de la

Poesie, now in their 34th year at the Museum of Fine Arts. These poetry readings, which present the work of Belgian poets mainly, attract audiences from what the French tactfully call the Golden Age, but when a great classic like Francois Villon is on the agenda, schools send busloads of students. On March 23, Henri Ronse, a Belgian dramatist who made his name in Paris and came home to start a group called the Nouveau Théâtre, will read the poetry of his compatriot Michel Butor. Admission is 30 Belgian francs.

The Concerts du Midi, held every Wednesday, usually fill all 650 seats in the museum's auditorium. Sara Huysmans, daughter of the Belgian statesman Camille Huysmans, founded the series in 1948 after hearing Dame Myra Hess' concerts at the National Gallery in London during the Blitz.

The concerts aim to air Belgian compositions and the enormous and little-known repertoire of chamber music. They also give young Belgian musicians a chance to play in public. "We never give in to popular taste," says the president of the series, Dora van Crevel, "and avoid Bach, Beethoven and Mozart whenever possible."

On March 24, Dominique Cornil will give a piano recital including works by Chopin and Prokofiev, followed by a lecture on "Les Bas-Fonds de Félicien Rops." The series closes on

May 12 with a concert of contemporary Belgian music. Admission is 30 francs, sandwiches 20 francs and drinks 18 francs.

Every other Thursday, Les Mids du Cinéma, the brainchild of Henri Storck, feature films on art. There are works of art in themselves, such as Man Ray's "Erak Bakia," films showing artists at work and documentaries on such subjects as restoration. Proof that as one official says, "people like to stretch their brains at lunchtime," has been the enormous crowds and the steady flow of letters. The entrance fee is 30 francs, which, according to Christine Boël, the program's administrative director, just pays for the erudite program.

The last of this season's showings will be held on March 25, with a film on Johan Barold Jongkind, precursor of the Impressionists, and one on the work of a Belgian governess now living in a Lausanne insane asylum, "Le Miroir Magique d'Aloys" by Florian Camphiere.

Alternating with these are the Jeudi-Midi-Musée, a program of lectures on the history of art that focuses on works in the museum's collections, with emphasis on current exhibitions. The series, now in its second year, had officially come to an end, but on May 6 and 13 there will be repeats of a lecture on the work of Jo Delahaut, a Belgian abstract painter.

In Thailand, Beauty Is Skin Deep

by Debra Weiner

BANGKOK — When occidentals turn to plastic surgery, they almost always seek reduction, but in the Far East the goal is augmentation — wider eyes, higher noses, uplifted cheeks and rounded chins, all in resemblance of their Western brethren.

"It's not that Thais particularly want to be European," says Dr. Lim Koonvial, one of the first plastic surgeons in Thailand and past president of the Society for Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery here. "It's just that they would like to have European eyes and noses."

"And if you feel happier because you have double eyelids or a bridge in your nose, by all means, why not be happier? After all, if looking natural is so important, why do people comb their hair?"

Plastic surgery was pioneered by the British to remedy World War I ravages. Thirty years later, with the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, reconstructive surgery was revived in the East. By the early 1950s, newly trained Japanese plastic surgeons needed additional clients and so turned to the beauty market.

"Thais are less daring than the Japanese," Dr. Lim says, alluding to reports that one of every 200 native Japanese has facial work done. Still, by 1970, thousands of Thais were

paying 2,000 to 5,000 baht (roughly \$85 to \$210) to have the epicanthic, or Mongolian, fold in the upper eyelid cut or stitched to produce a double fold. Using a local anesthetic, an eye job takes only about 30 minutes to perform.

Nose transfigurations are the second-most popular operation. They cost slightly more — from 5,000 to 20,000 baht — but often require even less time. The doctor makes a tiny slit along the inside of the nose, clears a space, then implants a bridge, sometimes in as little as 10 minutes. Most surgeons use the white, resilient substance known as silicone rubber as the bridge prosthesis; there are reports, however, of the occasional doctor who favors nose implants made from human rib bones, purchased from the poor for a few thousand baht.

Also common, but disfavored by most surgeons, are silicone injections, popularized after World War II when paraffin injections into the nose, cheeks, chin — any spot where a filled-out look was desired — were deemed dangerous.

"Once you inject, you can't go back," says Dr. Lim of silicone. "It's like dripped oil on paper. It doesn't stay where you want it to. Silicone spreads." This is why he recommends the easily removable silicone rubber implants. For facial fullness and firmness, he believes a facelift is best, and for a more-imposing bust, the implantation of silicone-filled bags.

"Cosmetic surgery should not be dangerous," he emphasizes. Nor should there be pain. Indeed, according to Miss Bul, who went directly to the movies after having her eyes folded, "I don't hurt a bit." Neither did her nose job. Either time. The first one was too big, the second came out perfect. A few months ago she had silicone bags slipped inside her breasts. Again no pain, only the teeniest scar, she reports.

"I knew I was beautiful before," she explains, tapping a shapely, lacquered fingernail against her full smiling lips. "But now I am even more so."

Although most Thai models, massage girls, movie actresses and beauty contenders (including several Miss Thailands) have some sort of cosmetic work done, the majority of clients are "ordinary" women — aged 16 to 60. Not that men are any less vain than women, Dr. Lim says, but "For a girl to get married, she needs to be beautiful. A man only has to concentrate on being successful."

Facial and breast alterations are the usual requests, although some clients ask for flabby, wrinkled knuckle or elbow skin to be removed, for thick lips to be made thinner, for lip corners to be lifted upward. Some people desire smaller nostrils or less nose flare. A fair number of women, the plastic surgeon reports, covet smaller navels.

Central Asia Comes to the Met

by Audrey Topping

NEW YORK — Visitors to the Metropolitan Museum beginning April 3 will have an opportunity to walk through a simulated Buddhist cave temple and see original fragments from ancient wall frescoes, painted temple hangings and exquisite clay sculptures that were excavated from the desert sands of Central Asia after being buried for almost 1,000 years. This loan exhibition will continue through June 20.

These rare religious treasures, which make up the exhibition called "Along the Ancient Silk Routes: Central Asian Art From the West Berlin State Museums," will offer the viewer a unique insight into the exotic art of a virtually unknown chapter of Central Asian history.

The exhibition displays 152 works of art that once adorned the Buddhist caves, temples and palaces that graced the oasis centers in the Taklamakan and Gobi Deserts, where camel caravans laden with silk and spices stopped to rest during their journey across the fabled old silk routes that joined Imperial China to the Holy Roman Empire.

All the art dates from the 5th to 10th century, when Buddhism was at its height in Central Asia. After flourishing for more than 500 years as both a religion and a culture, Buddhism in this area came to an inglorious end after the Uighur ruler of Kashgar converted to Islam. It was not long before Arab Muslim armies swept through Central Asia on a holy mission, destroying and desecrating all Buddhist temples and edifices they could find. Whole cities were flattened. Remote temple caves that escaped destruction were soon blocked with sand drifts. The people became Muslims and have remained so to this day; all traces of the rich Buddhist culture were lost to civilization.

Over the next 10 centuries stories about hundreds of fabled cities swallowed by the sands of the Gobi and legends of buried treasures abounded. But no serious interest was taken until 1873 when the Englishman Sir Douglas Forsyth returned with two Buddhist figures, some gold jewelry and coins, from a sand-entombed city near Khotan that had disappeared some 800 years before. The European nations were soon competing in an archaeological gold rush to retrieve the precious antiquities and carry them off. China was so involved in interior turmoil that it made no effort to stop the foreign expeditions.

The lost and found art works that are coming to the Met were all recovered by German archaeologists in a dramatic series of four scientific expeditions in the first few decades of this century, led by the Orientalists Albert Grünwedel and Albert von Coq, both scholars of Indo-Tibetan Buddhism.

Published in connection with the exhibit is a catalog with an introduction by Prof. Herbert Hartel, director of the Museum of Indian Art in Berlin, who tells the exciting story of the recovery of this lost art. A poignant passage is a quote from one of Grünwedel's letters after he first saw the ruins of Khotan: "The city serves as a quarry for materials to build the modern houses, as a gold mine for those who dig treasure, as a place of amusement where one can smash frescoes and statues of Buddha to the glory of Allah — not to mention the practical benefit of being able to use the fragments [of frescoes] to fertilize the sugar cane, cotton and sorghum fields."

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Market Summary

March 19, 1982

Dow Jones Averages

Index	Close	Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average	2,814.14	+1.14
Dow Jones Transportation Average	1,144.14	+1.14
Dow Jones Utility Average	1,144.14	+1.14

Market Diaries

NYSE	AMEX
NYSE Composite	AMEX Composite
NYSE Industrial	AMEX Industrial
NYSE Transportation	AMEX Transportation
NYSE Utility	AMEX Utility

NYSE Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	111.14	+1.14
AT&T	111.14	+1.14
GE	111.14	+1.14
Westinghouse	111.14	+1.14
General Electric	111.14	+1.14

NYSE Index

Index	Close	Change
NYSE Composite	111.14	+1.14
NYSE Industrial	111.14	+1.14
NYSE Transportation	111.14	+1.14
NYSE Utility	111.14	+1.14

Standard & Poors Index

Index	Close	Change
Standard & Poors 500	111.14	+1.14
Standard & Poors Industrial	111.14	+1.14
Standard & Poors Transportation	111.14	+1.14
Standard & Poors Utility	111.14	+1.14

AMEX Most Active

Symbol	Price	Change
AMEX Composite	111.14	+1.14
AMEX Industrial	111.14	+1.14
AMEX Transportation	111.14	+1.14
AMEX Utility	111.14	+1.14

AMEX Stock Index

Index	Close	Change
AMEX Composite	111.14	+1.14
AMEX Industrial	111.14	+1.14
AMEX Transportation	111.14	+1.14
AMEX Utility	111.14	+1.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	111.14	+1.14
AT&T	111.14	+1.14
GE	111.14	+1.14
Westinghouse	111.14	+1.14
General Electric	111.14	+1.14

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Close	Change
Dow Jones Industrial Average	111.14	+1.14
Dow Jones Transportation Average	111.14	+1.14
Dow Jones Utility Average	111.14	+1.14

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[illegible]

Other Stock Markets

March 19, 1982
prices in local currency

Amsterdam			Other Stock Markets		
	Class	Prev.		Class	Prev.
ABN	Class	277.00	March 19, 1982 (Closing prices in local currencies)		
ACF Holding	288.00	277.00			
AMCO	28.00	27.00			
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Orford, New Hampshire 03777

THE MOUSILAUKE EXPERIENCE is a planned seven week program for boys from 7 to 16 years of age. The emphasis is on doing, learning, and improving, and the program features an exciting and meaningful blend of athletic, outdoor life, and personal growth experiences.

For a Complete Program Description, Please Write to: Camp Mousilauke, P.O. Box 10603, Orford, NH 03777. Phone: 603-883-6077.

Accommodation in center ind. \$230.-
Information:
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Tel. Fax: Cn. 3-7 p.m. 05 66 44 43 0.
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FRANCE

THE MOOSILAUKE EXPERIENCE is a planned seven week program for boys from 7 to 16 years of age. The emphasis is on doing, learning, and improving, and the program features an exciting and meaningful blend of athletic, academic, and personal growth experiences. Gordon Porter Miller, Director
1970 Colonial Ave., Pelham Manor NY 10803
(516) 738-6077

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 19

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
(Continued from Page 10)													
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
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(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
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12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Div	Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Open	Close

Jobert Warns Japanese Markets May Be Closed

TOKYO — France soon might close its market to Japanese products unless Japan takes additional measures to revise the current trade imbalance between the two countries, French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert told the Mainichi Shimbun newspaper.

In an interview published Friday, Mr. Jobert said the two countries faced the immediate task of finding a solution to the trade imbalance in Japan's favor. He said France wanted to sell more airplanes to Japan to help rectify the imbalance.

The minister, on a four-day official visit to Japan, also said that June's seven-country economic summit at Versailles, near Paris, should consider giving top priority to a review of the international currency system. But he added that he hopes the summit will not concentrate only on high U.S. interest rates because these were the result of and not the cause of a poor monetary system.

Meanwhile, Japan's international trade and industry minister, Shintaro Abe, said Friday that the government must take more steps to stimulate the flagging domestic economy, including a possible cut in the 8.6-percent long-term prime rate. He added that he and the Economic Planning Agency director general, Toshiaki Komoto, will decide on possible new measures next month.

Japanese Predict Level Car Exports

TOKYO — Japan's vehicle exports in the fiscal year that starts next month will not rise from the current year's figure, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Friday.

It said it could not give any definite export forecast because the export environment in the United States and Western Europe, its major markets, are uncertain.

This is the second year in a row the industry has avoided an annual export forecast.

In calendar 1981 Japan exported 6.05 million vehicles, a 1.3 percent increase from 1980. The association said domestic vehicle demand in the next fiscal year is estimated at 5.24 million, 2.7 percent higher than the estimate for the current fiscal year.

Japan is voluntarily curbing car shipments under a three-year U.S.-Japan agreement and is exercising self-restraint on car exports to some Western European countries.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Mar. 18, 1982

High	Low	Open	Close
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Mar. 18, 1982

High	Low	Open	Close
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99
100	98	99	99

Canadian Indexes

March 19, 1982

Index	Value
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Mar. 19, 1982

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Chicago Futures

Mar. 19, 1982

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Cash Prices

March 19, 1982

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Commodity Indexes

March 19, 1982

Index	Value
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Dividends

March 19, 1982

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Friday's New Highs and Lows

March 19, 1982

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Norway Confirms Major Find of Oil, Gas in North Sea

From Agency Dispatch

OSLO — The Norwegian state oil directorate confirmed on Friday reports of a major oil and natural gas find in the southern area of the North Sea sector.

Industry sources said further drilling would be needed before the extent of the find in the Hod field is known, but they added the well is "encouraging" because it encountered a thick layer of oil-producing sands deeper than those found in other wells in the area.

Partners in the well are Standard Oil of Indiana, Amerasia Hess, Texas Eastern and a group of Norwegian oil companies.

Meanwhile, in another reflection of the world oil glut, Gulf Oil and Texaco cut \$1 a barrel from the price they pay for U.S. crude oil, with Gulf's across the board cut effective Thursday and Texaco's cut in its posted price effective Wednesday, company spokesmen said Friday in New York.

Earlier this week, across the board cuts in the price paid for U.S. crude oil were announced by Ashland Oil, \$2 a barrel for sweet crude, and Diamond Shamrock, \$3 a barrel.

Cities Service, Du Pont's Conoco subsidiary, and Getty Oil also announced reductions of \$3 a barrel for selected crude oils. And Husky Oil cut the price for some oil \$2 a barrel.

Italy Decides Not to Try Former Top Officials

ROME — Italy's parliament has voted not to investigate charges of complicity against two former premiers and a former defense minister in connection with allegations that the secret service covered up a bombing in 1969.

A joint session of parliament decided Thursday there was insufficient evidence to try Christian Democrats Giulio Andreotti and Mariano Rumor, each of whom has been premier five times, and former Social Democrat Defense Minister Mario Tanassi. Mr. Andreotti was accused of perjury in the trial of 33 men accused of the bombing of a Milan bank in 1969 in which 16 persons died and 88 were injured.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

New York Futures

Mar. 19, 1982

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
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100	98
100	98
100	98

London Metals Market

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
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100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

London Commodities

(Prices in sterling per metric ton)

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
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100	98
100	98
100	98

European Gold Market

March 19, 1982

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Paris Commodities

(Prices in francs per metric ton)

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 19, 1982

Symbol	Price
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
100	98
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100	98
100	98

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ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICER at its Regional Office in New Delhi

Duties: Operation of communication and records which include registry, archives, telephone, telex, cables, postal services; office building management and maintenance; documents production, office supplies and equipment, travel and transportation and arrangements for conferences, meetings, etc.

Qualifications required: University graduation or equivalent with specialized training in administrative services. At least five years' experience in a supervisory capacity in the field of assignment. Excellent knowledge of English. Knowledge of French desirable.

Qualified candidate should send their detailed curriculum vitae, referring to "ASO/SEARO" to: Personnel (MFR), World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.

Only candidates under serious consideration will be contacted.

